

by the United Church of Christ on this important issue. As we continue to strive for a cleaner world and environment, we must also strive to protect those most vulnerable to hurt.

[From Witness for Justice #274, June 26, 2006]

GLOBAL WARMING: HARMFUL TO ALL, BUT  
SOME MORE THAN OTHERS

(By C.J. Correa Bernier)

The international dimensions of environmental problems are becoming the center of attention as they gain center-stage in debates concerning the future of our planet. The range of issues being discussed is extensive, but global warming seems to be a common subject in most conversations. The co-existence of environmentalism and economic development and the need for cooperation, fairness and equity among countries seems to be one of the major questions.

In the midst of our global environmental conversations we must keep in mind that the activities of human society, on a broad scale, are harmful to all, but to some more than others. In the case of global warming, we suffer along with the planet but for island nations that will disappear, or for indigenous communities, it is not an "environmental problem," it is the literal destruction of their environment, history, legacy and lives.

In the United States, communities of color are also drastically affected. A recent report notes the disproportionate correlation between African Americans in the U.S. and climate change. The report argues that African Americans are less responsible for climate change, but suffer more from the health impacts.

In 1987 the existence of a nationwide pattern of disproportionate environmental risk based on race was demonstrated for the U.S. This evidence challenged the U.S. environmental movement to recognize its tendency to ignore issues of race, class and gender when setting agendas for social action. Today the mainstream environmental community is involved in serious discussions about how to frame the eco-justice issues along with those dealing with environment justice or environmental racism, but, to look at the issue of global warming as one that is in opposition to those confronted by the environmental justice movement will be a mistake.

The global environmental justice movement compels us to rethink our understanding of global environmental problems and existing proposals to solve them. Justice is an essential demand, in the aftermath of historic, systematic discrimination and disproportionate environmental degradation of those on the margins.

If we look at global warming as an issue of human rights and environmental justice we will be able to see the connection between the local and the global. Rising temperatures are already affecting the lives of millions of humans, particularly in people of color, low-income, and indigenous communities. The health of many has been already compromised, their financial reality has become a burden, and their social and cultural lives have been disrupted. As we dialogue, research and seek solutions to our climate and energy problems we must seek to ensure the right of all people to live, work, play, and pray in safe, healthy, and clean environments. We must envision a transition to a future that protects the most vulnerable from the impacts of climate.

CONDEMNING THE ATTACKS ON  
ISRAEL BY HEZBOLLAH AND  
HAMAS

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2006

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the terrorist groups Hezbollah and Hamas and their continuing brutal attacks against the people of Israel.

Hezbollah took the lives of eight Israeli Defense Forces soldiers and captured two others on the Israel-Lebanon border earlier this week. This is the same terrorist group which took the lives of 257 Americans in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy and Marine barracks in Beirut 26 years ago.

The contrast between Lebanon and Israel is stark. Lebanon not only tolerates terrorists, it harbors and supports them. Lebanon has blatantly and purposefully disregarded U.N. Resolutions and diplomatic requests to disarm Hezbollah and to bring to justice the terrorist leaders. On the other hand, Israel has complied with the U.N. charter, and has had its forces withdrawn from Lebanon since May 2000. This latest attack was completely unprovoked; in fact, Hezbollah leaders claimed that it had been planned for months. Clearly, the purpose of this latest attack is to perpetuate the violence in the region.

An estimated 100 million dollars per year in weaponry and other support is sent from Tehran through Damascus to supply Hezbollah. The government of Lebanon takes a hands-off approach towards this continued violence. The Syrian and Iranian governments should be condemned for their support of the Hezbollah and Hamas terrorist organizations.

It is time for the world community to take action against Hezbollah and the nations that support it. The United States must also not allow the Iranian government to use this latest bloodshed as a diverting tactic against U.S. attention from their unrestricted nuclear program.

With the killing of Israeli soldiers and the kidnapping of Cpl. Gilad Shalit by Hamas, the timing of Hezbollah's incursion and kidnapping raises grave suspicions and increases the existing tension in the region.

Israel is in a difficult position, for it must deal with state-sponsored terrorism involving the Palestinian, Lebanese, Iranian and Syrian governments. In response to these brutal attacks, Israel clearly has the right to defend herself. Like every sovereign nation, Israel is clearly justified in taking the actions necessary to safeguard its territory and its people.

My thoughts are prayers are with the families and loved ones of the kidnapped Israeli soldiers at this difficult time.

CELEBRATING A LONG AND  
WONDERFUL LIFE

HON. LINCOLN DAVIS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2006

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincerest regards to Ms. Ruth Johns McCluskey in Knoxville, Ten-

nessee. Ms. McCluskey will be celebrating her 100th birthday on July 28, 2006.

Ms. McCluskey, born in Smyrna, Tennessee, attended grade school at the Greenwood School in Old Jefferson Community. After graduating from Smyrna High School she attended Tennessee Normal School for Women—now Middle Tennessee State University. After receiving her degree she embarked upon the field of education and taught grades 1–8 in Crossville, Tennessee. It was during this time that she met her future husband, Rev. Joe McCluskey, a fellow teacher. During their marriage they had two children: Ruth and Joe.

Today, Ms. McCluskey stays active and engaged by reading the daily paper, magazines, and as many books as she can get her hands on. Ever the extrovert she enjoys playing bridge and cards with her friends and family.

I wish Ms. McCluskey the best, and may God continue to bless her.

ABA LAW STUDENT TAX CHALLENGE—NORTHERN ILLINOIS  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW  
STUDENTS PLACE SECOND

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2006

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two Northern Illinois University, NIU, law students, Mary Riley and Cathryn Streeter, who placed second in the Nation at the 2005 Law Student Tax Challenge. This event was sponsored by the Young Lawyers Forum of the American Bar Association's Section of Taxation. Coached by Northern Illinois Law Professor Dan Schneider, the third-year law students researched a real-life, tax-planning problem and submitted their analysis and solution for judging. After being selected as semi-finalists from a pool of 36 entries, Ms. Riley and Ms. Streeter traveled to San Diego to present both oral and written arguments in front of a panel of distinguished tax lawyers, which included the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service.

Established in 1895 by an act of the Illinois General Assembly, Northern Illinois State Normal School opened its doors to students in September 1899. In July 1957, after 58 years of physical growth and expansion in academic programs, Northern Illinois State College became Northern Illinois University by action of the 70th General Assembly. In August of 1979 the university was authorized to acquire the College of Law, which had originally been founded in 1975 by Lewis University.

Today Northern Illinois University offers programs to more than 23,000 students in the basic disciplines, the arts, and the professions through courses conducted on the main campus in DeKalb and at regional sites throughout Northern Illinois. The university's academic work is organized under the College of Business, Education, Engineering and Engineering Technology, Health and Human Sciences, Law, Liberal Arts and Sciences, and Visual and Performing Arts, in addition to the Graduate School.

As the only public law school in the greater Chicago area, NIU Law has previously ranked first in the Nation for government placement,

according to U.S. News and World Report. Nearly one-third of its graduates choose a career in public interest, including more than 50 alumni in the judiciary—a truly remarkable accomplishment for a law school with less than 3,000 graduates. In honor of its commitment to public service, NIU law received the 2001 Excellence in Pro Bono and Public Interest Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate NIU for its outstanding performance at the Law Student Tax Challenge. NIU should be extremely proud of this tremendous accomplishment, and I am honored to recognize its students and faculty here today.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL COST DEFERRAL BILL

**HON. DANIEL E. LUNGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2006*

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Folsom South Canal Cost Deferral bill, to prevent California water customers from having to shoulder the costs of unused capacity in the Folsom South Canal, a Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau, water conveyance.

The Folsom South Canal was authorized by Congress in 1965 to include five water conveyance segments or “reaches.” The canal was intended to deliver water from the Auburn Dam and related facilities to municipal and industrial water and irrigation users in the Sacramento area and on south to irrigated agriculture in the planned East Side Division.

The first two reaches—a total of 26 miles of the canal were built to the Sacramento-San Joaquin County line. They were designed and constructed to accommodate enough water to meet anticipated demand in Sacramento and in the East Side Division. However, the East Side Division was never authorized and, thus, has not been developed. As a result, the remaining three reaches have been reclassified by the Bureau as “Construction in Abeyance.”

Because the canal project, as originally designed, was not fully developed, Central Valley Project, CVP, water customers that today take delivery of water from the completed reaches are now shouldering the entire capital cost of the canal, plus interest. This does not seem fair, since they had no control over the design or construction of the project and bear no re-

sponsibility for the fact that the East Side Division did not materialize.

My bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to defer that portion of the capital costs and interest that corresponds to the unused capacity of the canal. This will prevent current municipal and industrial and irrigation water customers from having to pay costs associated with an oversized canal. In the next few years, the question of the Auburn Dam may be revisited and other water users may seek allocations of CVP water. My bill does not permanently settle the issue of the excess capital costs—it merely defers those costs until other decisions about the future of the CVP are made. The bill also authorizes the Secretary, during the deferral period, to periodically review and adjust, as appropriate, the amount of the unused capacity of the canal and the amount of reimbursable capital and interest of the canal.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. WALTER MEYERHOF

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2006*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Dr. Walter Meyerhof, an extraordinary physicist who fled the horrors of Nazi occupied Europe and made his mark in the world as an American citizen. Dr. Meyerhof died in Los Altos, California on Saturday, May 27, 2006 at the age of 84.

Walter Meyerhof was born on April 22, 1922, in Kiel, Germany, into a family of German-Jewish intellectuals. Walter's father Otto received a Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1922. The elder Meyerhof sought to protect his family from rising anti-Semitism in Germany which accompanied the growing political power of the Nazi party. In 1936, the family fled Germany and went to England for three years, and then in 1939 they moved to France, which was attacked by Nazi German military forces not long after their arrival.

In 1941 when France was under Nazi occupation, the Meyerhof family came into contact with Varian Fry, a United States consular official in France during this turbulent period who played a critical role in saving Jewish intellectuals, scholars, and others from Nazi death camps. Fry was a Harvard-educated academic who was not Jewish, but who recognized his obligation to save Jews who were under the

threat of death by viciously anti-Semitic Nazi thugs. Fry successfully helped save the lives of more than 2000 Jews, including some of the 20th Centuries leading intellectuals and artists. Fry saved the lives of artists Marc Chagall and Max Ernst, writer Hannah Arendt, sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, the Otto Meyerhof family, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, Walter Meyerhof never forgot the efforts of his rescuer and dedicated himself to honor Varian Fry by establishing and directing a foundation in memory of this man who saved his life. Through the efforts of Meyerhof and the foundation he created, Varian Fry was given the Croix du Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor as well as the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Eisenhower Liberation Medal. Also, thanks in part to Meyerhof's efforts, Fry became the first American to be honored as one of the “Righteous among the Nations” by the state of Israel at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial. Perhaps the Varian Fry foundation's greatest achievement was the production of the film about Fry entitled Assignment: Rescue. The film, which has been distributed to over 35,000 schools, is educating hundreds of thousands of students about the horror of the Holocaust and the extraordinary courage exhibited by Varian Fry and others who fought the Nazis.

After arriving in the United States, Walter Meyerhof became a leading professor and educator. After receiving his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania, he taught briefly at the University of Illinois and then accepted an appointment at Stanford University. He had a distinguished career at Stanford, served as head of Stanford's physics department, and wrote two textbooks which are still in use today. In 1977, Walter Meyerhof was given the Dinkelspiel Award, an honor given each year to the top Stanford professor in the teaching of undergraduate students.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the remarkable legacy of Walter Meyerhof, whose scholarship made an important contribution to contemporary physics, whose excellence in teaching helped mold the minds of some of our Nation's brightest students, and whose unswerving commitment to Varian Fry, the man who saved his life during the Holocaust, established a legacy of remembrance that is a beacon to all of us who respect human dignity and human rights. We join Miriam, his wife of 59 years, his two sons, Michael and David, and his grandson, Matthew in mourning the passing of Walter Meyerhof.